



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

edition may soon be brought up to the standing of this second, it may be said here that the style of the original possesses in a high degree the qualities of clearness and simplicity, so that no one with a fair reading knowledge of German need fear to attempt the original.

M. K. G.

Forest and Climate.—The Primer of Forestry, by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, is a book of 176 pages, in two parts, distributed by the U. S. Government. The first part, dated 1903, deals with *The Forest*; the second, dated 1905, is entitled *Practical Forestry*. There is much information in these two little volumes, and they should be generally read. The second part, but recently published, contains a chapter on *The Weather and the Streams* (Chap. III, pp. 56-73), in which a well-written summary of the relations of forests and climate, and of forests and stream-flow, is given. It is clearly pointed out that much has been written and said on the relation of forests and climate without proper basis of fact, which in this case is a series of accurate meteorological observations, continued for a sufficient length of time to make it certain that any apparent changes are not simple periodic oscillations, without definite progression in any one direction. The effect of the forest in lowering the air temperature; in moderating the extremes; in increasing the relative humidity; in decreasing evaporation, are all noted. The most important question of all, the effect of forests upon rainfall, is treated with proper caution. Emphasis is laid on the difference in the catch of rain as the exposure of the gauge varies, and on the contradictory conclusions which have been reached as regards the relation in question. This part of the subject is hardly as fully treated as its importance warrants, but the space is limited. "Whatever doubt there may be," says the author, "about the action of the forest in producing rain, there is none about its effect on rain-water after it has fallen," and then a series of illustrations and well-chosen comments bring out the relation of forests and stream-flow.

In the first part of the *Primer* (Chap. II, pp. 25-30) the various requirements of trees as regards temperature, moisture, exposure, etc., are briefly touched upon.

R. DEC. W.

Jungle Trails and Jungle People. Travel, Adventure and Observation in the Far East. By Caspar Whitney. ix and 310 pp. and 37 half-tone illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1905. (Price, \$3.)

Mr. Whitney's reputation as a writer of books of travel and adventure that are both entertaining and valuable was established long ago. It is a far cry from the monotonous bleak and snow-buried lands of northern Canada, the scene of one of his most notable books, to the wildernesses of the tropical Orient, with all their great variety, which he now describes. Mr. Whitney certainly found among these jungles more promising materials than the frozen north afforded him; and he tells in his best manner much that is often novel and always interesting about the human and the brute life that he saw during his wanderings in India, Sumatra, Malay, and Siam. He took part in a short campaign of elephant-catching in Siam, went tiger-hunting in India, and had many other adventures of the Nimrod type, with plenty of the excitement of killing big and formidable game; but he says himself that he never presses the trigger excepting to get needed meat or an unusual trophy, and the book shows that his studies of wild human life, during his wanderings, were of more interest to him than the mere destruction of game. Mr. Whitney has written no more interesting or informing book than this one. The illustrations are characteristic and excellent.